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1903/04

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

Catalogue for the Year 1903-1904



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BOSTON UNIVERSITY



THE name and location of Boston University predetermined its character. Established in the heart of the literary metropolis of America, it could meet the just expectations of the public only by organizing as a metropolitan university of the most advanced and comprehensive type. Its founders believed, with rare earnestness, that the highest of all educational ideals are the distinctively Christian, and that the distinctively Christian ideals, instead of isolating individuals or segregating classes, associate men and women in school, as in home and state and church. Accordingly, they had the honor of organizing the first university ever planned from the start and throughout with no individual disabilities or class discriminations on the ground of race, nationality, sex, or other heredity. As an expression of their faith they gave to it at the start more than one and a half millions of dollars. They at once instituted a reform in professional training.

The University was the first in the United States to present, in Theology, Law, and Medicine, uniform graded courses of instruction covering three scholastic years, and to require in each the full three years of study. It was also the first to establish a four-years course in Medicine, and to reinstate the long-lost baccalaureate degrees in Medicine and Surgery. Its advanced standards and broad principles soon gave it a larger number of students in its three professional schools than were found in any other American university. They also attracted wide attention and interest in Europe. The National University at Athens and the Royal University at Rome, both newly reorganized on exceptionally liberal bases, entered into special agreements with the Boston institution for mutual coöperation. In this way the University gave an important impulse to the movement which later resulted in the establishment of an American School of Archæology in Athens, and later yet, one in Rome. See Thirteenth Annual Report of the University, pp. 5-17.

More than four thousand have already been graduated at the University, and among their names may be found those of eminent senators, governors, bishops, and judges; metropolitan pastors, lawyers, and physicians; editors and authors; founders of missions, college professors, and presidents of universities, American and foreign. At the time of the annexation of the Hawaiian Republic four Boston University graduates were in the Islands, and of these one was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, another a Judge in the Supreme Court, the third the Deputy Attorney-General of the Republic, and the fourth its Chief Marshal. Shortly after another residing in China was called to the presidency of the Imperial University of Nankin. At the same date, as before and since, the gracious lady presiding in the American Legation in Berlin, Germany, was another graduate, the first American woman that ever won the rank of a Doctor of Philosophy.

Not an honorary degree has ever been conferred by the University. Persons desiring further information as to its history and its metropolitan advantages are invited to address

Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Boston University

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE
YEAR 1904-05

PUBLISHED BY
BOSTON UNIVERSITY

1904

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Organized 1872.

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LOCAL ADVANTAGES.

To the student of the law, Boston offers unsurpassed opportunities. More than half of its long, historic life was spent under

the rule of Great Britain. Its laws and institutions have, therefore, roots extending back into political and social conditions widely different from those of the present. In hardly any other American city can social and legal evolution be studied through periods so long and so instructive.

To students of every variety the city is peculiarly attractive. In Greater Boston there are over ten thousand students engaged in collegiate and university work. In Boston University alone nearly all the American States and often more than twenty foreign countries are represented by students. They come from distant parts of the country and of the world because of the rare combination of advantages found in this metropolis.

HALL AND LOCATION. — Isaac Rich Hall, the new and commodious building exclusively occupied by the School, cost, with its site, a quarter of a million dollars. Its location in Ashburton Place is fortunate, being within a few hundred feet of all the courts and many of the chief law offices on the one side, and equally near the State House, the new State House Park, and the Common on the other. Lockers for the students and post-office accommodation are provided in the building.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The school year consists of two semesters, whose dates of beginning and ending are shown in the following Calendar:—

1904.

October 3, Monday	Registration Day for New Students.
October 4, Tuesday	Registration Day for Applicants for Advanced Standing.
October 5, Wednesday	Registration Day for Other Students.
October 5, Wednesday	Lectures begin.
November 24, Thursday	Thanksgiving Day, holiday.
December 17, Saturday	Christmas Recess begins.

1905.

January 3, Tuesday, 9.15 A.M.	Christmas Recess ends.
January 28, Saturday	First Semester ends.
January 30, Monday	Second Semester begins.
April 1, Saturday	Spring Recess begins.
April 10, Monday, 9.15 A.M.	Spring Recess ends.
June 7, Wednesday	Commencement Day.

Washington's Birthday, Patriots' Day, and Memorial Day are holidays.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must be at least eighteen years of age and satisfactorily accredited by written testimonials deposited by the applicant at the Dean's office.

COLLEGE GRADUATES. — Bachelors of Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters of any college or university of good standing may, without formal examination, be admitted to instruction as first-year candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence by presenting their diplomas, or a certified copy thereof.

APPLICANTS OTHER THAN COLLEGE GRADUATES. — Applicants other than college graduates must present satisfactory certificates from the principal of an academy or high school, or from some approved examiner, showing that the applicant has done the work required for admission to the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University (or the full equivalent of such work), and has passed a satisfactory examination thereon.

The requirements for admission to the College of Liberal Arts are as follows: —

I. ENGLISH.

No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in point of spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

1. Reading and practice. A certain number of books will be set for reading. The candidate will be required to present evidences of a general knowledge of the subject-matter, and to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number — perhaps ten or fifteen — set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In place of a part or the whole of this test, the candidate may be allowed to present an exercise book, properly certified by his instructor, containing compositions or other written work done in connection with the reading of the books.

The books set for this part of the examination will be :

1903, 1904, and 1905. — Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* and *Julius Cæsar* ; *The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers* in *The Spectator* ; Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield* ; Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner* ; Scott's *Ivanhoe* ; Carlyle's *Essay on Burns* ; Tennyson's *The Princess* ; Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal* ; George Eliot's *Silas Marner*.

2. Study and Practice. This part of the examination presupposes a more careful study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon subject-matter, form, and structure, and will also test the candidate's ability to express his knowledge with clearness and accuracy.

The books set for this part of the examination will be :

1903, 1904, and 1905. — Shakespeare's *Macbeth* ; Milton's *Lycidas*, *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, and *Il Penseroso* ; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America* ; Macaulay's *Essays on Milton and Addison*.

II. LATIN.

1. The equivalent of the first four books of Cæsar's *Gallic War*. Authors recommended are Cæsar, Nepos, Eutropius, Aulus Gellius.
2. The equivalent of five orations of Cicero. Authors recommended are Cicero and Sallust.
3. The equivalent of the first six books of Vergil's *Æneid*.
4. The translation at sight of a passage of connected Latin, either prose or poetry or both.
5. The translation into Latin of a passage of connected English narrative.

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including the Metric System. Algebra, sufficient to include Radical Forms, Quadratic Equations of two unknown quantities, and the Binomial Theorem for positive integral exponents. Plane Geometry, with discipline in original demonstrations.

These certificates in Latin and Mathematics will be required before admission to regular membership in the School.

- IV. In addition to the foregoing similar certificates from all students will be required covering *two* of the following subjects :

1. GERMAN. Knowledge of the ordinary grammatical forms and construction will be expected ; also an ability to translate simple prose and to compose in the language simple sentences based upon the matter read.
2. FRENCH. (Same as in German.)
3. GREEK. The translation at sight of easy passages of Xenophon (suited to the proficiency of those who have read the first four books of the *Anabasis*).

The translation at sight of average passages from the *Iliad* ; the candidate being supplied with a vocabulary of the less usual words.

Prose Composition. Sentences adapted to those who have studied White's or Leighton's *Greek Lessons*.

4. PHYSICS, general elementary course.
5. CHEMISTRY.
6. ANCIENT HISTORY.
7. BIOLOGY.
8. CIVICS.
9. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
10. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
11. ADVANCED MATHEMATICS.

Regents' certificates of the state of New York will be accepted for any work covered by them.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

A special student is one who is taking one or more particular courses of lectures, without candidacy for a degree, or one who is deficient on preliminary preparation, or one who has not passed the full number of examinations required for admission to the class to which he seeks admission.

Persons wishing a knowledge of the law for business purposes, or for widening their range of scholarship, but not intending to apply for a degree or to practise law as a profession, may be admitted as special students at any time without examination. With the consent of the Dean they may elect such courses, not to exceed three, as they deem expedient. For the fees in particular courses see *infra*.

No one, except special students in particular courses and college graduates who have not had Latin, will hereafter be admitted, even on condition, without having completed four books of Cæsar or the equivalent, and without satisfactory preparation in English.

Any student whose work during his first semester gives evidence of inability to use the English language with accuracy will be conditioned in that branch of study and required to pass an examination therein before entering upon the instruction of the following year. The requirements in English should be particularly noticed by all applicants, as well by those holding degrees as by others.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING. — Any person who has been in full attendance at another regular law school of good standing, if otherwise entitled to admission as a regular student, will be admitted upon passing the regular examinations on the work of the preceding class or classes; or such person, upon producing a certificate from the chief officer of such other law school, stating that he passed creditably the annual examinations of that school, may be admitted as a special student, and may take the examinations on both the first and second year's work at the end of his first year of residence.

DATE AND METHOD OF APPLYING FOR ADMISSION. — It is of great importance to the student to register and receive his ticket to the lectures *on or before the first day of the fall term*. In order to do this he should obtain the "form of application" in time to

procure all required testimonials and other information, and to enter the same, before presenting himself for final enrolment.

For blank forms of application for admission to the School or for more detailed information respecting it, address the Dean of the Law School, Rich Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Many college graduates of mature years and well-disciplined minds are able to take the course in two years. This is especially true as to graduates of colleges where instruction in legal subjects is given as part of the college course.

ORDINARY COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905. (Subject to change.)

FIRST YEAR.

Contracts (*required*), one hundred and twenty hours. — Torts (*required*), one hundred and twenty hours. — Criminal Law (*required*), eighty hours. — Sales (*required*), fifty-five hours. — Agency (*required*), forty hours. — Domestic Relations (*elective*, omitted in 1903-04), ten hours. — The Use of the Law Library (*elective*), ten hours.

SECOND YEAR.

Property (*required*), one hundred and twenty hours. — Equity and Trusts (*required*), one hundred and ten hours. — Bills and Notes (*required*), seventy-five hours. — Partnership (*required*), thirty hours. — Carriers (*elective*), thirty hours. — Mortgages and Liens (*elective*), fifteen hours. — Landlord and Tenant (*elective*), fifteen hours. — Constitutional Law (*elective*), fifteen hours. — Federal Courts (*elective*), ten hours.

THIRD YEAR.

Corporations (*required*), one hundred hours. — Procedure at Common Law (*required*), fifty hours. — Evidence (*required*), fifty hours. — Equity Pleading (*required*), twenty hours. — Wills (*required*), thirty hours. — Insurance (*elective*), twenty-five hours. — Massachusetts Practice (*elective*), twenty hours. — Railroads (*elective*), ten hours. — Greater Massachusetts Statutes (*elective*), twenty-five hours. — Special lines of Legal History (*elective*), ten hours. — Commercial Competition (*elective*), fourteen hours. — Mining Law (*elective*), ten hours.

SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

College graduates pursuing the ordinary course and passing satisfactorily the requisite examinations receive the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence (*Juris Baccalaureus*, J.B.). College

graduates who, in addition to satisfying the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence, pass with credit examinations in the first four, and any one of the three following subjects, or any equivalent offered will, in the year 1904 and thereafter, receive the degree of Master of Jurisprudence (*Juris Magister*, J.M.):

(1) Jurisprudence; (2) International Law, International Arbitration, Diplomacy; (3) Consular Service; (4) Spanish Institutions; (5) The Spanish Civil Code; (6) The Commercial Code of Germany or of France; (7) Roman Law.

About one hundred hours' work on the subjects named will be necessary for the degree. The work will be carried on by the study of cases, by lecture, and recitation. It will be done during the student's third year in residence, at the end of which the degree may be conferred. Graduates of law schools of good standing will be admitted (on certificate of graduation) to any or all of the foregoing subjects; but only those who are college graduates will be eligible for the degree. Other students of the School, sufficiently qualified, may also on permission of the Administrative Board take any of these courses, as electives, towards honors attached to the degree of LL.B. or J.B.

In the case of persons not college graduates who satisfactorily complete five of the foregoing subjects, the fact will be announced in the commencement programme of their graduation.

The work in these courses is treated as a unit, and as connected with the work for the ordinary degree, each of the subjects having its proper relation to the others, and the whole its connection with the ordinary work of the School through the first-named subject, Jurisprudence.

The object of the work for the Master's degree is to fit the student for usefulness in public or private life, at home or abroad, having regard to new paths opened to men of legal training, by the needs of the twentieth century, — for usefulness whether in helping to enlighten or otherwise to give effective service to the public, to corporations, or to individuals. The duty of the Law School is not discharged by merely fitting men for the bar; it must give them a broad outlook, and a competent knowledge of the conditions of the times, so as to fit them in the administration of the great affairs everywhere calling for adequate preparation.

The studies pursued will be carried on with due regard to the Federal Civil Service Law.

INSTRUCTION IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Students whose college course in other institutions has been interrupted and left unfinished enjoy in the College of Liberal Arts of this University peculiar opportunities for making up their deficiencies while carrying forward their professional studies in the Law School.

AIM AND METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The aim of the School is to make of the student not merely a lawyer, but a broad-minded lawyer. The Faculty will not be content with helping the student to a knowledge of what is law in the ordinary sense, but will seek to take him into related fields and thus broaden his mind and his outlook. Upon this point something will be found under the head, "Special Courses of Instruction."

The instruction includes the study of cases, discussion, exposition, summaries of authority, recitations, lectures, keeping of note-books, reviews, exercises in drafting various legal papers, the criticism of briefs, work in the University Court, etc. Recitation is carried on throughout the student's course both in required and elective work. The recitations constantly take the form of discussion and criticism.

It is the purpose of the instruction in the Law School to prepare the student to practise law anywhere in the United States, or beyond, where the English system of law prevails.

The student is expected to attend every exercise before the class of which he is a member, and to be prepared to take part therein. The daily attendance is recorded and is taken into consideration in recommending students for a degree. No certificate of membership will be given unless the applicant has attended with substantial regularity.

THE STUDY OF CASES. — The faithful study of the cases given out in the work of the School is a required part of the student's work. Study of the cases is a study of the Law in the concrete — in the way in which most of the Law, and the whole of the

Common Law, has been worked out. This is laboratory work ; more could not be said. The lectures and recitations are; intended to aid the student in studying the cases with profit. Students will find it useful to study cases together, and to state and discuss them somewhat formally in Law Clubs. A copy of most of the collection of cases will be found in the Library.

NOTE-BOOKS AND TEXT-BOOKS. — Students are expected to take notes in person of all lectures, in books adapted to that purpose. The note-books on each of the required subjects must be handed in for examination when called for. Such books may also be required without previous notice in any elective subject chosen by a student.

As a general rule no notes will be considered satisfactory unless taken by the student himself while personally present in the lecture or recitation room.

A few copies of the leading text-books are kept in the library for general use ; but students will find it desirable to have copies of their own for daily use.

COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND LAW CLUBS. — For the purpose of familiarizing the students with the practice of the law, a court is established, called the "Court of the University," where suits are formally commenced and writs sued out, pleadings drawn, and causes conducted through all their stages to a final hearing and decision, being carried up by exceptions, appeal, report, writ of error, etc.

The court has a large and convenient court room, a clerk, seal, docket, reporter, etc.

The University Court held every week is presided over by some member of the Faculty or by some member of the bar not otherwise connected with the School. Two members of the School sit as associate justices, each of whom prepares a written opinion, which is read by him in open court. Important cases have been printed and bound under the title of "Boston University Reports." Every candidate for a degree must take part in at least two University Court cases during his Senior year, once as a counsel and once as associate justice.

There are several Law Clubs among the students, in which legal questions are argued and discussed, and rooms in the school building are allotted for their use.

COURTS, MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL. — The proximity of the School to the general courts of justice affords students

unusual facilities for observing the organization and working of courts, the actual progress of cases, the arguments of counsel, the ruling of judges, etc.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is sitting almost continuously during the school year, holding sessions both at law and in equity. During the same period there are several extended sessions of the full bench for the argument and decision of questions of law. The Superior Court, which tries a majority of causes in the first instance, has several sessions constantly sitting. The Municipal Court of Boston is also in daily session. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States are held in the Federal Building, only a few minutes' walk from the School.

At the State House the State Legislature is usually in session from January until June. Here are afforded opportunities for observing the whole process by which the statute law of Massachusetts is made.

THESES. — Every candidate for a degree must present, on or before March 1, a thesis on some legal topic, selected by himself with the approbation of the Instructor on Theses, of not less than three thousand or more than thirty-five hundred words, exclusive of citations, to be written on paper of suitable size for binding, which may be had at the Secretary's office.

These theses are bound and placed in the Law Library, and the most satisfactory thesis is printed and distributed by the School.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS.

The following collections are accessible to all members of the School: (1) *The Law Library of the University*. This is situated in the same building with the School, and consists of some eleven thousand volumes, and is rapidly growing. It includes substantially all the State reports, the reports of all decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States and other Federal courts, and nearly all the English reports, and in many cases several copies of the same. It contains also copies of the most approved text-books, and a collection, substantially complete, of the various books of cases.

The library is open every school day from 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 5 P.M.; but no book can be taken from the

library without special permission of the Dean. The Essays, Treatises, and Legal Works of the graduates of this School, now a considerable number, are kept in a separate alcove, specially designated for that purpose.

(2) *The Public Library of the City of Boston.* This is one of the largest libraries in the world. It contains about one million volumes. It is particularly rich in State papers, its collection of United States documents being in some respects more complete than any in the possession of the government itself.

By special permission of the Trustees, students of the Law School of Boston University are entitled to use and draw books, although residing out of the city. In order to enjoy this privilege, students not residing in Boston must *first* obtain from the Secretary a certificate of membership in the School.

The Reading-Room of the Public Library, in its central building, as also that in the West End Branch, both conveniently near, are open without charge. All the leading professional, scientific, and literary periodicals of America and Europe are taken.

For the purpose of special historical research several other important libraries can be utilized by the student when properly introduced.

DEGREES.

Three degrees are conferred: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Bachelor of Jurisprudence (J.B.), and Master of Jurisprudence (J.M.).

To the first, *Legum Baccalaureus*, any student completing a three-years' course to the satisfaction of the Administrative Board is eligible; to the second, *Juris Baccalaureus*, those only are eligible who at the date of their candidacy have not only satisfactorily completed a regular three-years' course, but also are Bachelors of Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters of some college or university of acceptable standards; to the third, *Juris Magister*, those only are promoted who, besides fulfilling all requirements for the degree of J.B., have also completed with credit all offered courses announced under the head of "Special Courses of Instruction."

The degrees of *Juris Baccalaureus* and *Juris Magister* are understood to include the Bachelor's degree, and the holder thereof is entitled to use the same either in the form of J.B. or

in that of LL.B. On the other hand, the holder of the LL.B. is not entitled to use the degree of J.B., this being reserved for graduates in the first division.

In case the candidate for any one of the three degrees attains honor rank, the fact will be noted in his diploma.

The Administration Board will consider the advisability of offering the degree of *Juris Doctor*, whenever there shall be a sufficient call for new and more advanced post-graduate work.

PROMOTION TO DEGREES.

Candidates for graduation must make application to the Dean on or before the fifteenth day of January, or when required to do so, and on blanks furnished for that purpose.

In order to be graduated, the student must have attained twenty-one years of age and have pursued the study of the law three full years; two of which, at least, must have been in this School except in the case of properly qualified students who have attended other regular law schools. Study in a law office, or privately, will not, in point of time, be considered equivalent to study in this School.

College graduates and members of the bar may complete the work of the School in two years, and receive their degree accordingly, provided that they attain ten per cent above the mark required for graduation in ordinary cases, and comply with all other requirements.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, or for the degree of Bachelor of Jurisprudence, must attain an average of not less than seventy per cent in the required studies, and pass a satisfactory examination in each required study.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Jurisprudence must attain the same standing in the work additionally prescribed for them.

PROMOTION WITH HONORS. — The requirements for honors are as follows:

For the degree *Cum Laude*, an average of not less than eighty-five per cent in the required studies, and a satisfactory examination in each required study and in not less than seventy-five hours of elective work.

For the degree of *Magna Cum Laude*, an average of not less than ninety per cent in the required studies, and a satisfactory examination in each required study and in not less than one hundred and fifty hours of elective work.

For the degree *Summa Cum Laude*, an average of not less than ninety-five per cent in the required studies, and a satisfactory examination in each required study and in not less than one hundred and fifty hours of elective work.

EXAMINATIONS. — Except in cases otherwise announced upon the bulletin board, examinations will be held at the close of each semester upon all the work of the semester.

Each student must pass an examination in the required studies of the first year before he can be enrolled in the second-year class. He must also pass the required studies of the second year before he can be enrolled in the third-year class.

Examinations in the studies of the first and second years are held in October, for candidates for advanced standing.

Each examination paper usually contains at least ten questions. The student's examination books are marked by *numbers*, and the author is not known at the examination thereof.

No person not a member of another law school of good standing will be examined unless he is a member of the School at the time, and has been in regular attendance in the work upon which he wishes to be examined; and except by special permission no member of the School can be examined in the studies of any class for which he has not paid or is not then paying the tuition fee.

EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND LATIN. — Candidates for a degree who are not college graduates or have not a satisfactory certificate must in their first year pass an examination in English. Two examinations in that subject will be held, one on the first Saturday in December, the other on the first Saturday in May. The examination in December will be open to persons deficient in such work. The examination in May will be open to persons deficient in such work who have not taken or have failed in the December examination.

Two examinations will be held in Latin for those who have been conditioned in that subject, one in December, the other in May.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

A limited number of free scholarships has been established for second or third year students, to be awarded by the Administrative Board to such applicants as shall appear to be deserving and needy, and have been members of the School at least one full year. Applications must be filed by the first day of September.

Some students also receive part of their tuition for services rendered in different departments of the School.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS TO COLLEGE GRADUATES.

In recognition of the fact that many college graduates have been able to secure their collegiate training only at considerable expense and by their own diligent and long-continued efforts, the Trustees of Boston University have established one hundred limited and special scholarships for college graduates. The maximum value of these scholarships, in the case of students paying the yearly tuition of \$150, is \$50 annually. They will be awarded to college graduates in their first or any subsequent year of attendance at the Law School. Awards will be based in the first instance upon the scholarship and standing of the applicant in his own college.

Written application for college scholarships must be filed by the first day of October.

LAW FELLOWSHIP.

For the encouragement of advanced work in the Law School, the Trustees of the University have established, under the general direction of the Administrative Board, a Law Fellowship, of the annual value of five hundred dollars (\$500), on the following terms:—

1. The fellowship may be awarded or not at any time, at the pleasure of the Board.
2. An award of the fellowship shall be for the term of one year, renewable, at the pleasure of the Board, for a second and then for a third year to the same person, but no longer.
3. The award may be discontinued by the Board at any time for cause.
4. The award shall be made only to a graduate of the Law School, selected by the Board.
5. Character, scholarship, and ability shall be the basis of an award.

6. The person selected must, directly after the award, pursue work for the period of the award, unless prevented by sickness or other necessity satisfactorily shown to the Board. But the Board may grant excuses, on reasonable grounds, from the operation of this requirement.
7. The work of the holder of the award shall be carried on under the direction of the Board.
8. The holder of this fellowship shall be considered a member of the teaching staff of the Law School.
9. The holder of the fellowship shall be called "Fellow of the Boston University Law School."

TUITION FEES FOR CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

The charges for tuition are as follows : —

For each year of membership in the School in one class . . \$150

There are no "extra" charges either for matriculation or for graduation.

Students entitled to take, and taking, the whole course of study in two years shall pay for the privilege \$50 *extra*, half of that sum each year in advance.

Unsuccessful candidates afterwards applying for a degree must attend all courses in which they are deficient, and pay \$25 for each course thus attended. Such applicants must take the work within two years after their first application for the degree.

Persons who are members of the bar in their own State at the time of entering this School are admitted to any or all of its courses of instruction upon payment of a fee of \$100 annually. The same privilege is extended to graduates of other law schools.

One-half the annual tuition fee must be paid before attendance upon instruction. The remaining half must be paid on or before the first Saturday of the next semester.

In exceptional cases a bond may be given, signed by two responsible sureties, to pay tuition fees before or at the end of each half-year. In every such case a note signed by the student, payable at the end of each half-year, must be given.

All checks should be drawn payable to the order of the Treasurer of Boston University.

Any student who withdraws during the School year must give written notice at the time to the Dean or the Secretary; otherwise he will be charged the tuition fee for the entire year.

TUITION FEES FOR SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Admiralty and Shipping . . .	\$15	Jurisdiction of Federal Courts	\$10
Agency	40	Jurisprudence	15
Carriers	30	Landlord and Tenant	20
Bankruptcy	15	Legal History	10
Bills and Notes	50	Massachusetts Practice	20
Commercial Code of France or		Mining Law	10
Germany	10	Mortgages and Liens	15
Commercial Competition . . .	15	Partnership	30
Conflict of Laws	30	Patent Law	10
Constitutional Law	20	Procedure	40
Contracts	60	Property	60
Corporations	60	Railroads	10
Criminal Law	50	Roman Law	15
Damages	10	Sales	40
Domestic Relations	10	Spanish Law	20
Equity	60	Suretyship	15
Evidence	50	Torts	60
Extraordinary Remedies . . .	10	Trade-marks	10
Insurance	25	Wills	30
International Law	25		

EXPENSES AND SELF-HELP.

The expenses of a student for board, room, washing, etc., need not exceed \$200 to \$300 per scholastic year. Good board is furnished to clubs at \$3.50 per week, and rooms for two persons may be had for \$3 a week and upwards.

The necessary books required by each student will cost from \$15 to \$25 a year; they will be useful in professional practice.

Many young men obtain situations as teachers in the evening schools, or are able otherwise to do something toward their own support.

Students can board in the towns in the vicinity of Boston, and attend the lectures with convenience. To such some of the railroads offer reduced rates, upon the certificate of the Secretary as to membership.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners holds its examinations in Boston in January and in July of each year. In these, as in the examinations of similar boards in other States, the graduates of this School have made an honorable record. To

undergraduates desiring to apply no testimonials can be given. The Rules of the Board conclude with these words: "Regular students of a law school should not apply for admission to the bar while still in attendance at the school and before completing the course there prescribed."

CLASSIFICATION.

Each of the regular classes includes two divisions, the first consisting of the candidates for the degrees in Jurisprudence, the second of those for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Each division is free to elect its own president, secretary, and other officers, and the officers duly elected by the two divisions of any class will be recognized as the chosen representatives of the class. Joint meetings of the divisions for the consideration of matters of common interest may be held under alternating chairmanship whenever jointly called by a majority of the officers of each division. The same provision applies to the special students in case they care to organize as such.

The divisions take their instruction together in the classroom so far as their work is in common.

FELLOW.

Frank Leslie Simpson,¹ A.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1898;
J.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1903.

STUDENTS.

THIRD YEAR.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTER OF JURISPRUDENCE DEGREE.

Frederick Warner Coit, A.B. (*Univ. of Rochester*), 1901 *Rochester, N. Y.*
Charles Henry Hardwick,¹ A.B. (*Harvard Univ.*),
1897 *Quincy.*
Mary Chandler Lowell,¹ M.D. (*Tufts Col.*), 1886;
J.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1903 *Boston.*
Herbert Lee Pratt,¹ A.B. (*Williams Col.*), 1897;
LL.B. (*Boston Univ.*), 1900 *Hingham Centre.*
Henry Crosby Stetson,¹ A.B., A.M. (*Yale Univ.*),
1893, 1899; LL.B. (*Harvard Univ.*), 1896 *Cambridge.*
Richard Stephen Teeling,¹ A.B. (*Boston Col.*), 1899 *Charlestown.*

¹ Member of the Bar.

THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Earlon Kent Guild, A.B. (<i>Colby Col.</i>), 1899 . .	<i>Fort Fairfield, Me.</i>
Sidney Francis Stevens, Sc.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1900	<i>Somersworth, N. H.</i>
Grace Barr Uhl, A.B. (<i>Boston Univ.</i>), 1900 . .	<i>Boston.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

Telley Eugene Babcock	<i>Plainfield, Conn.</i>
Charles Harold Baldwin	<i>Randolph, Vt.</i>
Albert Lowell Barry	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Joseph David Rene Barsalou	<i>North Adams.</i>
James Sylvester Cannon	<i>Newton.</i>
Earle Clark ¹	<i>Newton Centre.</i>
William Groves Clark ¹	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Charles Andrew Clifford	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Thomas Gregory Connolly ¹	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Francis Michael Costello	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Edward Eugene Crawshaw	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Edward Cornelius Creed	<i>South Boston.</i>
Patrick Paul Curran	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
William Oland Cutler	<i>Natick.</i>
Timothy Francis Daly	<i>Holbrook.</i>
Marcus Francis Damon	<i>Scituate.</i>
Stanley Alex Dearborn	<i>Wakefield.</i>
William John Delaney	<i>Lawrence.</i>
John Peter Finn	<i>Dedham.</i>
John Joseph Flynn ¹	<i>Waltham.</i>
Robert Gallagher ¹	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Frederic Joseph Grady	<i>East Dedham.</i>
John Stanton Graham	<i>Boston.</i>
Chester Tarbell Greenwood	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Frank Rufus Hardon	<i>Mansfield.</i>
William Joseph Hatch ¹	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Francis George Hayes	<i>Pepperell.</i>
Charles Francis Hilly	<i>Winthrop.</i>
Charles Hawthorne Johnston	<i>Portland, Me.</i>
James Stanislaus Keane	<i>Jamaica Plain.</i>
William Peter Kelley	<i>Weymouth.</i>
John Paul Leonard	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Sigismund Bernhard Levy ¹	<i>Boston.</i>
Hugh Sylvester McConnor	<i>Lawrence.</i>
James Francis McLaughlin	<i>Lancaster.</i>
Charles Howard McSweeney	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Caro Benjamin Morse Melcher	<i>Dorchester.</i>

Fred Earle Morris	<i>Maynard.</i>
James William Murdock ¹	<i>South Middleboro.</i>
William Campbell Newman	<i>Hopedale.</i>
George Sylvester Nyhen	<i>Brookline.</i>
John Waters Queen	<i>Boston.</i>
Sarah Augusta Richardson	<i>Scituate.</i>
Arthur Somers Roche	<i>Boston.</i>
Harry Burton Ross	<i>Sanford, Me.</i>
Stanton Hopkins Sayles	<i>Uxbridge.</i>
Arthur Eugene Seagrave	<i>Uxbridge.</i>
Edward Henry Shea ¹	<i>Salem.</i>
Lawrence Fremont Sherman ¹	<i>Lyman, N. H.</i>
Rutherford Endicott Smith	<i>Lynnfield Centre.</i>
Peter Emmett Sullivan	<i>Weymouth.</i>
John Joseph Sweeney	<i>Somerville.</i>
James Joseph Tierney	<i>Salem.</i>
Henry Alfred Tongue	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Henry Clifford Turner	<i>Rochester, N. H.</i>
Henry Longfellow Wadsworth ¹	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Lewis Erwin Whipple	<i>Natick.</i>
Thomas Edmund Poor Wilson	<i>Lynn.</i>
Clarence James Wing ¹	<i>Bangor, Me.</i>
Arthur Withington ¹	<i>Newburyport.</i>
Nathan Wolfman	<i>Nashua, N. H.</i>

OTHER CANDIDATES FOR A DEGREE.

FIRST DIVISION.

William Thompson Atwood, A.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1899	<i>Melrose.</i>
Lucian William Blanchard, ¹ A.B. (<i>Bates Col.</i>), 1902	<i>Rumford Falls, Me.</i>
James Leo Crowley, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1899	<i>Cambridgeport.</i>
Harry Bertram Davis, ¹ Litt.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1900	<i>Whitman.</i>
Benjamin Libby, Litt.B. (<i>Univ. of Wis.</i>), 1901	<i>Madison, Wis.</i>
Albion Gile Peirce, A.B. (<i>Yale Univ.</i>), 1902	<i>Methuen.</i>
Lewis Shuster, A.B. (<i>Dakota Univ.</i>), 1899	<i>Miller, S. Dak.</i>
Claude Everett Stevens, A.B. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1901	<i>Boston.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

Joshua Arthur Baker	<i>Buzzards Bay.</i>
Abraham Blumenthal	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Guy Bostwick	<i>St. John, N. B.</i>
William Percival Brine	<i>Somerville.</i>

Maurice Lawrence Burnce	<i>Boston.</i>
William James Callahan	<i>Abington.</i>
Richard Clapp	<i>Greenbush.</i>
Isaac Burns Clary ¹	<i>Livermore Falls, Me.</i>
Leonard Smith Coyne ¹	<i>Roxbury.</i>
William Frederic Davis, ¹ Jr.	<i>Woburn.</i>
Anthony Joseph Doherty ¹	<i>South Lincoln.</i>
Harry Clifford Dunbar ¹	<i>Madison, Me.</i>
George Henry Elwell ¹	<i>Boston.</i>
Samuel Webster Emery, Jr.	<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i>
Edward Morris Finn	<i>Sutter City, Cal.</i>
Holmon Drummond Foss	<i>Houlton, Me.</i>
Preston LeRoy Fowler	<i>Westfield.</i>
Earl David Getman ¹	<i>North Adams.</i>
Frank Lewis ¹	<i>Medford.</i>
John Farley Manning	<i>Shelburne Falls.</i>
Charles Fred Dudley Marsh	<i>Dexter, Me.</i>
Arthur Frederick Means, Jr.	<i>East Somerville.</i>
Edward Thomas Monahan ¹	<i>Boston.</i>
Henry Peter Moltedo ¹	<i>Boston.</i>
George Milton Nay ¹	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Nathaniel Emery Rankin ¹	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Carlton Locke Shaw	<i>Boston.</i>
Robert Silverman	<i>Boston.</i>
Robert Burns Walsh ¹	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Charles Frank Wotton, Jr.	<i>Warren, Me.</i>

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST DIVISION.

William Joseph Bannan, A.B. (<i>Boston Univ.</i>), 1902	<i>Waltham.</i>
John Joseph Butler, Ph.B. (<i>Boston Univ.</i>), 1902	<i>Wakefield.</i>
Webster Allen Chandler, A.B. (<i>Boston Univ.</i>), 1902	<i>Wasco, Ore.</i>
Everett Weston Crawford, A.B. (<i>Boston Univ.</i>), 1901	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Joseph Daniel Fallon, Jr., A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1902	<i>South Boston.</i>
Charles Francis Garrity, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1902	<i>Worcester.</i>
John Francis McGrath, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1902	<i>Worcester.</i>
Arthur Earle Munro, Sc.B., Ph.B. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1902	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>

Clarence Lucian Newton, Ph.B. (<i>Wesleyan Univ.</i>), 1902	<i>Alburt Centre, Vt.</i>
Edith Weld Peck, Litt.B. (<i>Univ. of Cincinnati</i>), 1894	<i>Cincinnati, O.</i>
Silas Dean Reed, A.B. (<i>Amherst Col.</i>), 1893	<i>Taunton.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

Philip Hosmer Ball	<i>Deerfield.</i>
Joseph Louis Barry	<i>Lynn.</i>
Bernard Berenson	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Harry Blumenthal	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Melvin Bernard Breath	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Jeremiah Joseph Buckley	<i>Lawrence.</i>
John Burke	<i>Somerville.</i>
Stephen Daniel Coffey	<i>Townsend.</i>
Joseph Bliss Dow	<i>Kittery Depot, Me.</i>
James Arthur Dowd	<i>Lawrence</i>
William Stirling Duncan	<i>Clinton.</i>
Everett Stevens Emery	<i>Lexington.</i>
Michael Matthew Fitzgerald	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Edmund Joseph Ford	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Leland Lewis Gladwin	<i>North Weymouth.</i>
Walter Hartstone	<i>Boston.</i>
James Howard Hazlett	<i>Milford, Ill.</i>
Luther Hill	<i>Stoneham.</i>
Haven Goodwin Hill	<i>Lowell.</i>
John Axel Johnson	<i>Roslindale.</i>
John William Aloysius Kelley	<i>Somerville.</i>
Leo Joseph Lambert	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Charles Edwin Lawrence	<i>Boston.</i>
William Ferdinand Mackernan	<i>Boston.</i>
Mary Elizabeth Adele McAleer	<i>Boston.</i>
John David Marks	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Walter Robertson Meins	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Elmer Albert Merriam	<i>Boston.</i>
William Horace Morris	<i>Cohasset.</i>
Jeremiah John Moynihan	<i>Worcester.</i>
Pauline Nelson	<i>Cambridge.</i>
George Edward O'Brien	<i>Boston.</i>
Ward Flowers Porter	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Dwight Powers	<i>Malden.</i>
William Leeman Pullen	<i>Camden, Me.</i>
Lawrence Purtell, Jr.	<i>Salem.</i>
Fisher Keeler Rice	<i>Somerville.</i>
Sylvester Parker Robertson	<i>South Coventry, Conn.</i>
Arthur Clinton Roche	<i>Westerly, R. I.</i>

Arthur Earl Santry	Lynn.
John Patrick Sheehan	Boston.
Alvah Joseph Shepherd	Cliftondale.
Bennett Silverblatt	Lowell.
Frederick Johnston Sullivan	Lawrence.
Edward Holbrook Taylor	Arlington.
Alva Grover Tibbetts	South Boston.
Cadwallader Charles Washburn	Portsmouth, N. H.
William Edward Weeks	Everett.
Frederic Wingersky	Roxbury.
John Prescott Wright	Concord, N. H.
Reuben Sidney Wyner	Dorchester.
Lurie Frank Zimmerman	West Andover, O.

●FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Edward Francis Adams, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1896	Derry, N. H.
Ernest Preston Brown Atwood, A.B. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1902	Providence, R. I.
Raoul Henry Beaudreau, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1903	Marlboro.
Frederick Joseph Berth, A.B. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1903	Providence, R. I.
Meyer Bloomfield, B.A. (<i>New York Col.</i>), 1899; (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1901	Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Nathaniel Carter, Ph.B. (<i>Wesleyan Univ.</i>), 1903	West Pembroke, Me.
Joseph Clarence Cawley, A.B. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1903	East Providence, R. I.
James Colby Dorr Clark, M.D. (<i>Tufts Col.</i>), 1894	Medford.
Philip Punch Coveney, A.B. (<i>Boston Col.</i>), 1903	Hyde Park.
Joseph Francis Crowley, A.B. (<i>Boston Col.</i>), 1901	East Boston.
Henry Edwards, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1888 .	Quincy.
Michael Charleš Flaherty, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1903	North Adams.
Charles Philip Ford, A.B. (<i>Howard Univ.</i>), 1903	New Orleans, La.
William Joseph Good, A.B. (<i>Boston Col.</i>), 1903 .	Randolph.
Edward B. Hale, A.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1887 .	Jamaica Plain.
Harry F. Lake, B.S. (<i>Middlebury Col.</i>), 1899 .	Pembroke, N. H.
Fred Foss Lawrence, A.B. (<i>Colby Col.</i>), 1900 . .	Skowhegan, Me.
Frederick Leo Lombard, A.B. (<i>Acadia Univ.</i>), 1903	Dorchester.
Arthur Winfield McLean, A.B. (<i>Boston Univ.</i>), 1903	Lowell.
William Henry Murphy, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1903	Marlboro.

Theodore Woods Noon, B.A., M.A. (<i>Yale Univ.</i>), 1896, 1898	<i>Cambridge.</i>
William Edward Reddy, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1903	<i>Riverpoint, R. I.</i>
Albert Langworthy Saunders, Ph.B. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1902	<i>Westerly, R. I.</i>
Charles Cogswell Smith, ¹ A.B. (<i>Bowdoin Col.</i>), 1898	<i>Kittery, Me.</i>
Patrick Lawrence Sullivan, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1901	<i>Concord, N. H.</i>
Victor Sotiroff Setchanoff (<i>Bulgarian Col.</i>), 1900	<i>Sophia, Bulgaria.</i>
Samuel Frye Walcott, A.B., A.M. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1901, 1902	<i>Salem.</i>
Albert Walkley, A.B. (<i>Illinois Wesleyan Univ.</i>), 1874	<i>Marblehead.</i>
John Clifford Warren, B.S. (<i>Univ. of Maine</i>), 1902	<i>Westbrook, Me.</i>
John Elwood Wentworth, A.B. (<i>Cornell Univ.</i>), 1903	<i>Harrison, Me.</i>
Chandler Mason Wood, A.B., A.M. (<i>Tufts Col.</i>), 1903	<i>Fort Plain, N. Y.</i>

FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

SECOND DIVISION. •

Pierre Hubert Authier	<i>Webster.</i>
Abram J. Berkwitz	<i>Pittsfield.</i>
Herbert Weymouth Cass	<i>Foxcroft, Me.</i>
Harley Wheeler Chittenden	<i>Burlington, Vt.</i>
James Francis Coburn	<i>Leominster.</i>
Frederick Thomas Conley	<i>Boston.</i>
Charles McNeil Crowell	<i>Marblehead</i>
John Justin Cummings	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Patrick Booth Deignan	<i>Worcester.</i>
John Francis Devine	<i>Lawrence.</i>
George Thomas Dominis	<i>Worcester.</i>
James Henry Dunphy	<i>Randolph.</i>
John Joseph Dwyer	<i>Brockton.</i>
Henry Peirce Eldredge, Jr.	<i>East Greenwich, R. I.</i>
George Lowell Ellsworth	<i>Dorchester.</i>
E. Philip Finn	<i>Chelsea.</i>
George Harold Fisher	<i>Mattapan.</i>

¹ Member of the Bar.

Harrison Clarence Gardner	<i>Lynn.</i>
Thomas Robinson Pirie Gibb	<i>Dedham.</i>
Albert Snow Graves	<i>Lincoln.</i>
Elmir Cushing Gray	<i>Dorchester.</i>
M. M. Harris	<i>Roxbury.</i>
William Henry Hines	<i>Lewiston, Me.</i>
Sidney Elburd Hirtl	<i>Malden.</i>
Charles Albert Johnson	<i>Taunton.</i>
John Hugh Lally	<i>Gloucester.</i>
John Cochrane Leggat	<i>Lowell.</i>
Fred Weston Lidstone	<i>Scranton, Pa.</i>
R. Edward McAnally	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Thomas Francis Mooney	<i>Boston.</i>
Sotaro Namae	<i>Pendai, Japan.</i>
John Andrew O'Mahoney	<i>Lawrence.</i>
Herbert Alonzo Partridge	<i>Everett.</i>
Edmund Leander Peirce	<i>Fall River.</i>
Robert Joseph Power	<i>Worcester.</i>
Dominic Orace Romano	<i>Boston.</i>
Meyer Joshua Sawyer	<i>Boston.</i>
Daniel Benedict Shaughnessey, Jr.	<i>Cambridge.</i>
N. Perry Sipprelle	<i>Boston.</i>
John Vandervoort Sloan	<i>Peoria, Ill.</i>
Louis Swig	<i>Taunton.</i>
Carroll Hamilton Warren	<i>Waterville, Me.</i>
Sumner York Wheeler	<i>Rockport.</i>
Hiram Willard	<i>Kennebunkport, Me.</i>
Amos Chesley York	<i>Rockport.</i>

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Madeleine Zabriskie Doty, B.L. (<i>Smith Col.</i>), 1900 ; LL.B. (<i>New York Law School</i>), 1902	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>
Thomas Daniel Lavelle, A.B. (<i>Boston Col.</i>), 1901	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Charles Franklin Willard, B.S. (<i>Mass. Inst. of Technology</i>), 1901	<i>Marlboro.</i>

SECOND DIVISION.

David Christopher Ahearn	<i>South Framingham.</i>
Gleason Leonard Archer	<i>Great Pond, Maine.</i>
Frank Barnbrook	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Albert A. Bridgham	<i>Somerville</i>
William John Britton	<i>Wolfboro, N. H.</i>
Maurice Francis Buckley	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Adolpheus Maynard Burroughs	<i>Boston.</i>
William Kessler Buschmann	<i>Westfield.</i>
Herbert Francis Callahan	<i>South Boston.</i>

Andrew Aloysius Canavan	<i>Boston.</i>
Patrick Francis Cannon	<i>Clinton.</i>
Samuel Carver	<i>Boston.</i>
James Thomas Cassidy	<i>Boston.</i>
Harry Eastman Clough	<i>South Acton.</i>
John Joseph Cosgrove	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Edwin Joseph Coughlin	<i>Lynn.</i>
Eugene Coughlin	<i>North Adams.</i>
Michael Crowley	<i>Portsmouth, N. H.</i>
Robert Jeremiah Crowley	<i>Lowell.</i>
William Henry Cusick	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Louis Moses Friedman	<i>Worcester.</i>
David Israel Garb	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Abraham Edward Goldberg	<i>Boston.</i>
James Matthew Graham	<i>Jamaica Plain.</i>
John Joseph Francis Guinasso	<i>Westfield.</i>
Guy Leon Harden	<i>Phillips, Me.</i>
Denis Joseph Harding	<i>Brockton.</i>
John Matthew Harney	<i>Lynn.</i>
Kenneth Arthur Haskell	<i>Boston.</i>
James Augustine Hatton	<i>Charlestown.</i>
John Thomas Hayes	<i>Brookline.</i>
Francis Manning Hill	<i>Lynn.</i>
Simeon Beckford Hotchkiss	<i>Gloucester.</i>
John Henry Scofield Hunt	<i>Worcester.</i>
Dezmond Jenkin	<i>St. Andrews, N. B.</i>
Annie Florence Joyce	<i>Medford.</i>
Earl Wadsworth Keith	<i>North Easton.</i>
James Thomas Kirby	<i>Whitman.</i>
Hermann Loewenberg	<i>Boston.</i>
Harrison John Lucas	<i>South Framingham.</i>
James Moses Marden	<i>Medford.</i>
Samuel D. Matthews	<i>East Boston.</i>
Clarence James McFadden	<i>Salt Lake City, Utah.</i>
Peter Patrick McGovern	<i>Worcester.</i>
Robert Emmet McGuire	<i>Lynn.</i>
Lewis Berkis McKie	<i>East Boston.</i>
John Joseph McNamara	<i>Somerville.</i>
Henry Stoddard Miller	<i>Springfield.</i>
James Wilson Milne	<i>Dorchester.</i>
John Leo Monahan	<i>South Boston.</i>
William Harold Moody	<i>Malden.</i>
John Alfred Ernest Moroney	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Michael Joseph O'Leary	<i>South Boston.</i>
John Lothair Palmer	<i>Newtonville.</i>
Linley Merton Paul	<i>Morrisville, Vt.</i>
Thomas Walpole Pearson	<i>Concord, N. H.</i>

Alfred Willis Poore	<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>
Walter William Pyne	<i>Lynn.</i>
William Leroy Quimby	<i>Dover, N. H.</i>
Elliott Collins Rogers	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Charles Rosenblum	<i>Boston.</i>
James Coleman Rourke	<i>East Boston.</i>
Lester Willis Russell	<i>West Derry, N. H.</i>
Hugh John Shaw	<i>Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.</i>
Frederick Martin Joseph Sheenan	<i>Dorchester.</i>
John Aaron Webster Silver	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Julius Saul Simons	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Forrest Van Zandt Smith	<i>Haverhill.</i>
John McNeil Stark	<i>Concord, N. H.</i>
Arthur Andrew Sullivan	<i>East Boston.</i>
Edward James Sullivan	<i>Boston,</i>
Frank Pierson Tebbetts	<i>Salem.</i>
William Ellsworth Tucker	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Walter Welsh	<i>Provincetown.</i>
Sylvester Francis Whalen	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Abbie M. White	<i>Farnumsville.</i>
Chester Burness Williams	<i>Cochituate.</i>
Jacob Leo Wiseman	<i>Boston.</i>

SUMMARY.

Candidates for the Master's Degree	6
Third Year	64
Second Year	63
First Year	76
Other Candidates for a Degree	38
Special Students	81
Total	328

HOLDERS OF SCHOOL OFFICE FOR THE YEAR.

JOHN J. FLYNN, <i>Assistant Librarian.</i>
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[*Reprinted from Boston Transcript, March 8, 1906.*]

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY.

At the banquet of the Alumni Association of Boston University Law School, held last evening at Young's Hotel, Dean Melville M. Bigelow delivered an address on "The Great Centralizing Social Movements of the Day in Their Relation to the Law and Legal Education."

Wilbur H. Powers, president of the Alumni Association, was toastmaster, and among those present were: Judge Henry M. Sheldon of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Judge Putnam of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Bennett of the Boston Municipal Court, President William E. Huntington of Boston University. Dean Bigelow said in part:

"Our Law School stands for two ideas, one a view of the law, the other of the way of teaching the law. The first idea has recently been stated in a publication coming from members of the Faculty, entitled 'Centralization and the Law.'¹ The title itself contains some intimation of the idea. Great social forces, proceeding with a rapidity unknown before in this or perhaps any other country, carrying so far everything before them, are bringing about a centralization of the factors of government itself. We are not concerned as lawyers or teachers of law with the question whether this is for good or ill; we simply note the fact and its consequences. The result, as we see it, is that the law of the nineteenth century has not kept pace with the social movement; that it has fallen far be hind, and that it is, as we have it, unequal to the situation to-day. We are to-day in a deadlock; what of to-morrow no one can tell.

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¹Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1906. Contents: Extension of Legal Education, by Melville M. Bigelow. Nature of Law: Methods and Aim of Legal Education, by Brooks Adams. Law under Inequality: Monopoly, by Brooks Adams. Law under Equality or Inequality Defined, by Melville M. Bigelow. Scientific Method in Law, by Melville M. Bigelow. Law as an Applied Science, by Edward A. Harriman. An Object-Lesson in Extension: Rate-Making, by Henry S. Haines.

and hence that the law itself must be and is the resultant of these conflicting social forces; not, indeed, just the result desired by the force which comes to dominate society, but the resultant of the conflict, the result desired minus the effect of the opposition and of the natural conservatism of courts and legislatures. If this conservatism is too unyielding, then there is a gap between the law which should follow, if we have the right idea of it; that is to say, between the new, innovating social force and the actual law proceeding from the legislature and the courts. We point out that that is a dangerous condition of things, a condition of things which has the promise in it of anarchy, against which we must always protest, and protest with all our might.

“That is the first idea — law the resultant of conflicting social forces — for which our Law School stands. The second idea touches the method of teaching. On that point, turning to account a familiar term in agriculture, we have substituted intensive for extensive work. We have definitely given up the method of elective education and made all our work required, and have taken care that this shall become more and more intensive as the instruction proceeds; in other words, imparting information becomes less and less a feature of the instruction as the student approaches the end of his course. The culmination of the whole is reached in studies of the final jurisdiction of the Federal Government over the great issues of the time. More and more, accordingly, as the instruction proceeds, the mental activities of the student are stimulated and the student required to do his own work, and to find his own conclusions. The courses of study in the Law School are arranged with reference to this idea.”

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Max Marcus Fritz	<i>Boston.</i>
Harrison Clarence Gardner.....	<i>Lynn.</i>
Carmine Garofalo	<i>East Weymouth.</i>
Thomas Aquinas Glennon	<i>Cambridge.</i>

John Thomas Hayes	<i>Boston.</i>
Albert Hurwitz	<i>Boston.</i>
Philip Nelson Jones	<i>Haverhill.</i>
Edward Francis Landers	<i>Wakefield.</i>
Telesphore Roch LeBoeuf	<i>Webster.</i>
George Edgar Lilley	<i>New Bedford.</i>
Lewis Marks	<i>Allston.</i>
William Clarence Matthews	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Daniel Francis McCormack	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Charles Joseph McNulty	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Charles Jacob Miller	<i>Billerica Centre.</i>
William Newland Moffett	<i>Boston.</i>
Edward Joseph Murphy	<i>Wollaston.</i>
Francis Joseph Murray	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Timothy Forrest O'Brien	<i>Boston.</i>
Daniel Theodore O'Connell	<i>New Dorchester.</i>
John Howard Paine	<i>Harwich.</i>
Frank Everett Raymond	<i>Essex.</i>
William Martin Regan	<i>Fall River.</i>
Maurice Edward Rosen	<i>Watertown.</i>
Lucy Louise Sandberg	<i>Chelsea.</i>
William Prince Sawyer	<i>Boston.</i>
Robert Thomas Shute	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Ralph Stephen Stokes	<i>Pawtucket, R. I.</i>
Humphrey Sullivan	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Patrick Joseph Sullivan	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Henry Edward Teasdale	<i>West Quincy.</i>
John Edward Tobin	<i>East Providence, R. I.</i>
Robert Nathaniel Turner	<i>Waltham.</i>
Harris Eugene Wales	<i>Haverhill.</i>
Albert Prescott Warren	<i>Groton.</i>
Benjamin Herbert Woodsum, Jr.	<i>South Braintree.</i>

FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

FIRST DIVISION.

James Leo Ahearn, A.B., A.M. (<i>Mt. St. Mary's Col.</i>), 1902, 1904	<i>Boston.</i>
John Howard Bell, A.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1905	<i>Derry, N. H.</i>
Joseph Waldo Bond, A.B. (<i>Amherst Col.</i>), 1905	<i>Waltham.</i>
Florence William Burke, A.B., A.M. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1901, 1903	<i>West Springfield.</i>
Charles Francis Campbell, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1905	<i>Worcester.</i>
Joseph Anatole Desjardins, B.L. (<i>Levis Col.</i>), 1900	<i>New Bedford.</i>

Wayland Francis Dorothy, A.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1905.....	Enfield, N. H.
William Henry Dyer, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1904.....	Worcester.
Eleazer Freedman, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1903	Chelsea.
Harry Howard Ham, A.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1905.....	Dorchester.
Robert Sinclair Hartgrove, A.B. (<i>Amherst Col.</i>), 1905.....	Washington, D. C.
George Alexander Hersam, A.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1905.....	Stoneham.
Stephaine Grant, A.B. (<i>Smith Col.</i>), 1903.....	Worcester.
John Chester Junkins, A.B. (<i>Bates Col.</i>), 1903..	York Corner, Me.
Jeremiah Henry Kelliher, A.B. (<i>Amherst Col.</i>), 1905.....	North Brookfield.
William Aiken Kneeland, A.B. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1904.....	Winchester.
William Andrew Lackey, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1895.....	Cambridge.
Timothy Francis Larkin, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1905.....	Worcester.
Michael Joseph Lynch, Ph.B. (<i>Brown Univ.</i>), 1904.....	Holyoke.
William Timothy McCarthy, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1905	Somerville.
Alfred Elwood McCleary, A.B. (<i>Bates Col.</i>), 1902.....	Maynard.
George Edmund Morris, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1905.....	North Adams.
John William Murphy, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1904.....	Worcester.
William Lewis Parsons, A.B. (<i>Bates Col.</i>), 1905.	New Portland, Me.
William Arthur Scollen, A.B. (<i>Holy Cross Col.</i>), 1905.....	Worcester.
Ralph Gardner Smith, A.B. (<i>Bowdoin Col.</i>), 1899	Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
Theodore Lothrop Stoddard, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1905	West Newton.
Charles Joseph Weston, B.L. (<i>Dartmouth Col.</i>), 1905.....	Windsor, Vt.

SECOND DIVISION.

Augustine Airola	Revere.
Alberic Raymond Archambault	Arctic, R. I.
Sidney Waldo Armstrong	Winchendon.
James Joseph Bacigalupo	Boston.
William Bearman	Providence, R. I.
Vincent Brogna	Boston.

Arthur Gay Carver.....	<i>Newton Centre.</i>
Andrew Augustine Casassa	<i>Revere.</i>
Daniel Joseph Cavan	<i>Haverhill.</i>
John Joseph Cavan	<i>Haverhill.</i>
Harold Caverly	<i>Lowell.</i>
Hugo Arthur Clason	<i>Worcester.</i>
Herbert Asa Cole, Jr.	<i>Somerville.</i>
Declan Wilmot Corcoran	<i>Brighton.</i>
Charles Thomas Daly	<i>West Medford.</i>
Elbridge Gerry Davis	<i>Amity, Me.</i>
George Emmet Dixon	<i>Boston.</i>
Harrison Dunham, Jr.	<i>Roslindale.</i>
William Paul English.....	<i>Jamaica Plain.</i>
Lucy Frances Evans	<i>Somerville.</i>
Louise Fairchild	<i>Lynn.</i>
Emma Latimer Fall	<i>Malden.</i>
Reginald Fitz-Randolph	<i>Boulder, Col.</i>
Paul Maurice Foss	<i>Malden.</i>
Walter Foster	<i>Raleigh, N. C.</i>
Ferdinand French	<i>Pittsfield, N. H.</i>
Thomas James Gallagher	<i>Watertown.</i>
Frederic Joseph Galvin	<i>Dorchester.</i>
David John Garrity	<i>East Milton.</i>
Malcolm Mason Grant	<i>Worcester.</i>
Wilford Drury Gray.....	<i>Woburn.</i>
Andrew Anthony Hagen, Jr.	<i>Lawrence.</i>
William Ignatius Hennessey	<i>Dorchester.</i>
Lucius Sumner Hicks	<i>Boston.</i>
Myron Joseph Hirsch	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Leon Francis Hitch	<i>Winthrop.</i>
Maurice Bernard Holsberg	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Charles Joseph Holt.....	<i>Dorchester.</i>
George Henry Hughes	<i>Webster.</i>
George Arthur Kearsley	<i>Waltham.</i>
Forrest Killam.....	<i>Haverhill.</i>
James Francis Lavander	<i>Bristol, R. I.</i>
Caroline Leveen	<i>Chelsea.</i>
Max Lyonel Levenson	<i>Chelsea.</i>
George Elmore Maehler	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>
Joseph Mannix	<i>Cohasset.</i>
Felix Anthony Marcella.....	<i>Boston.</i>
George Wade Martin	<i>Somerville.</i>
Peter Jerome McSweeney	<i>Haverhill.</i>
Frank Peter Medor	<i>Swanton, Vt.</i>
Charles Henry Moore	<i>Portland, Me.</i>
Louis Alfred Moreau	<i>Fitchburg.</i>
Oscar Frederic Moreau	<i>Manchester, N. H.</i>

Ferdinand Quinton Morton	Washington, D. C.
Christopher Muldoon, Jr.	Somerville.
John Lester Murphy	Dorchester.
Thomas Francis Normile	Roxbury.
Jeremiah Edward O'Connell	Wakefield.
John Ashworth O'Neil	Somerville.
William Henry Hathaway Peirce	Melrose.
Leonidas Pouliot, Jr.	Fall River.
David Fleming Powers	Winchester.
James Robert Quirk	Boston.
Walter Alexander Reed	Leominster.
John Bradley Riley	Lynn.
Denis Joseph Ring	Tyngsboro.
William Davis Ring	Lowell.
Charles Neves Serpa	New Bedford.
William John Shanahan	Somerville.
William Francis Sheehy.....	Dorchester.
Joseph Smith	Providence, R. I.
Eugene Joseph Sullivan.....	Winthrop.
Harry Richmond Talbot	Plymouth.
Ira Wright Thayer	Woodsville, N. H.
Benjamin Franklin Thornburg	Waltham.
Frank George Volpe	Medford.
James Grieg Walker, Jr.....	Boston.
Harold Pillsbury Waterhouse	Melrose.
Vernon Ollis White	Attleboro.
William Trezise Williams.....	Quincy.
Clarence Nelson Woolley	Lonsdale, R. I.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

FIRST DIVISION.

George Lawrence Aikey, LL.B. (<i>Albany Law School</i>), 1903.	Springfield.
Edward Francis Loughlin, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1900.....	Concord.
Victor Viaux, A.B. (<i>Harvard Univ.</i>), 1896, LL.B. (<i>Univ. of North Dakota</i>), 1903.....	
William Daniel Wilkie, A.B. (<i>Kingston Univ.</i>), 1891.....	Whitman.

SECOND DIVISION.

Pierre Hubert Authier	Webster.
Albert Martin Bernhardt.....	Shelton, Neb.
John William Brennan	Natick.
Gertrude Richardson Brigham	Sterling.
Margaret May Burnet	Madison, N. J.

Francis Benjamin Burns	<i>Natick.</i>
Alfred Ambrose Carter	<i>Cochituate.</i>
Thomas Henry Clarke	<i>Centreville, R. I.</i>
Harry Eastman Clough	<i>South Acton.</i>
Luke Borromeo Colbert	<i>Marblehead.</i>
Joseph Michael Connor.....	<i>Roxbury.</i>
John Patrick Conroy	<i>Cambridge.</i>
John Thomas Cooney	<i>Providence, R. I.</i>
Charles Henry Daly	<i>Worcester.</i>
Frederick Oscar Downes	<i>Boston.</i>
Paul Dyer Emmons	<i>East Boston.</i>
Frederick William Enwright	<i>Malden.</i>
George Harold Fisher	<i>Mattapan.</i>
Louis Augustus Foley	<i>Cambridge.</i>
William Joseph Foley	<i>South Boston.</i>
Harold Gustave Gallagher	<i>Allston.</i>
Edward Ginsburg	<i>East Boston.</i>
Edward William Gormley	<i>Jamaica Plain.</i>
Patrick Robert Greene	<i>Boston.</i>
John Roy Halliday	<i>Mansfield.</i>
Harry Joseph Kelley	<i>Lowell.</i>
James Little.....	<i>Fall River.</i>
John Henry Mahoney	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Ralph Sylvester Marsh	<i>Centreville, N. H.</i>
William Shaw McCallum	<i>Boston.</i>
Samuel Decatur McGill.....	<i>Sanford, Fla.</i>
Gustaf Edwin William Miller	<i>Worcester.</i>
James Francis Miskella	<i>Lowell.</i>
Percy Samuel Moore	<i>Revere.</i>
Gustaf Blaine Nissen	<i>Brookline.</i>
Jeremiah Joseph O'Sullivan	<i>Lowell.</i>
William Arthur Parshley	<i>Sutton.</i>
John Chapman Pirie	<i>Revere.</i>
George Hamilton Power	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Robert Joseph Power.....	<i>Worcester.</i>
Philip Henry Reilly	<i>Taunton.</i>
Frederick Warren Ryan	<i>Lynn.</i>
Frederick Joseph Smith.....	<i>Taunton.</i>
Daniel Emmet Smyth	<i>Stoneham.</i>
John Henry Sullivan	<i>Taunton.</i>
Harry Alonzo Thompson	<i>Jackson, N. H.</i>
Robert William Upton	<i>Bow, N. H.</i>
Edward Rupert Yendley	<i>Roxbury.</i>

SUMMARY.

Fellow of the Law School.....	1
Candidates for the Doctor's Degree	2
Candidates for the Master's Degree.....	13
Third Year	73
Other Candidates for a Degree	18
Second Year	74
First Year	109
Special Students	52
Total (deducting for names appearing twice)	334

HOLDERS OF SCHOOL OFFICES FOR THE YEAR.

WILLIAM E. TUCKER, *Third-Year Clerk*.
D. BURNS BARTLETT, Sc.B., *Second-Year Clerk*.
FRANK P. AYER, A.B., *Second-Year Clerk*.
J. WALDO BOND, A.B., *First-Year Clerk*.
THOMAS H. CLARKE, *First-Year Clerk*.
ALFRED E. MCCLEARY, A.B., *Special Clerk*.
JOHN M. HARNEY, *Clerk of Courts*.
RICHARD E. MCANALLY, *Assistant Clerk of Courts*.
HIRAM WILLARD, *First Assistant Librarian*.
EDWARD W. HOLMES, Ph.B., *Third-Year Librarian*.
ARTHUR I. CHARRON, A.B., *Second-Year Librarian*.
GEORGE R. FARNUM, *Second-Year Librarian*.
CHARLES F. CAMPBELL, A.B., *First-Year Librarian*.
JOHN J. CUMMINGS, *Third-Year Recorder*.
HERBERT G. PARKER, A.B., *Second-Year Recorder*.
WILLIAM A. KNEELAND, A.B., *First-Year Recorder*.
SUMNER Y. WHEELER, *Postmaster*.
ARTHUR W. MCLEAN, A.B., *Stationer*.
A. CHESLEY YORK, *Inspector*.
JOHN H. PAINE, *Evening Custodian*.

FLORENCE I. WHITE, *Clerk of the Faculty and School Stenographer*.

LOCAL ADVANTAGES.

To the student of the law Boston offers unsurpassed opportunities. More than half its long and eventful life was spent under the flag of Great Britain. Its laws and institutions have, therefore, roots extending back into political and social conditions widely different from those of the present. In hardly any other American city can social and legal evolution be studied through periods so long and so instructive.

To students of every variety the city is peculiarly attractive. In Greater Boston there are many thousands of students engaged in collegiate and university work. In Boston University alone nearly all the American States and often more than twenty foreign countries are represented by students. They come from distant parts of the country and of the world because of the rare combination of advantages found in this metropolis.

Isaac Rich Hall, the new and commodious building exclusively occupied by the School, cost, with its site, a quarter of a million dollars. Its location in Ashburton Place is fortunate, being within a few hundred feet of all the courts and many of the chief law offices on the one side, and equally near the State House, the new State House Park, and the Common on the other. Lockers for the students and post-office accommodation are provided in the building.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must be at least eighteen years of age and satisfactorily accredited by written testimonials deposited by the applicant in the Dean's office.

REGULAR STUDENTS.

A regular student is a student in full standing who is a candidate for a degree.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Bachelors of Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters of any college or university of good standing may, without formal examination, be admitted to instruction as first-year candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law by presenting their diplomas, or a certified copy thereof.

APPLICANTS OTHER THAN COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Applicants other than college graduates must present satisfactory certificates from the principal of an academy or high school, or from some approved examiner, showing that the applicant has done the work required for admission (or the full equivalent of such work), and has passed a satisfactory examination thereon. Certificates of private tutors will not be accepted.

The requirements for admission are as follows: —

I. ENGLISH.

No candidate will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in point of spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

1. Reading and Practice. A certain number of books will be set for reading. The candidate will be required to present evidence of a general knowledge of the subject-matter, and to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a considerable number — perhaps ten or fifteen — set before him in the examination paper. The treatment of these topics is designed to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, and will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In place of a part or the whole of this test, the candidate may be allowed to present an exercise-book, properly certified by his instructor, containing compositions or other written work done in connection with the reading of the books.

The books set for this part of the examination will be: —

1906, 1907, and 1908.— Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *The Merchant of Venice*; the *Sir Roger de Coverley Papers*; Irving's *Life of Goldsmith*; Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*; Scott's *Ivanhoe* and *The Lady of the Lake*; Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, *Lancelot and Elaine*, and *The Passing of Arthur*; Lowell's *The Vision of Sir Launfal*; George Eliot's *Silas Marner*.

2. Study and Practice. This part of the examination presupposes a more careful study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon subject-matter, form, and structure, and will also test the candidate's ability to express his knowledge with clearness and accuracy.

The books set for this part of the examination will be: —

1906, 1907, and 1908.— Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*; Milton's *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, and *Lycidas*; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America*; Macaulay's *Essay on Milton* and *Life of Johnson*.

II. LATIN.

1. The equivalent of the first four books of Cæsar's *Gaulic War*. Authors recommended are Cæsar, Nepos, Eutropius, Aulus Gellius.
2. The equivalent of five orations of Cicero. Authors recommended are Cicero and Sallust.
3. The equivalent of the first six books of Vergil's *Æneid*.
4. The translation at sight of a passage of connected Latin, either prose or poetry or both.
5. The translation into Latin of a passage of connected English narrative.

III. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, including the Metric System. Algebra, sufficient to include Radical Forms, Quadratic Equations of two unknown quantities, and the Binomial Theorem for positive integral exponents. Plane Geometry, with discipline in original demonstrations.

These certificates in Latin and Mathematics will be required before admission to regular membership in the School.

IV. In addition to the foregoing, similar certificates from all students will be required covering *two* of the following subjects: —

1. GERMAN. Knowledge of the ordinary grammatical forms and construction will be expected; also an ability to translate simple prose and to compose in the language simple sentences based upon the matter read
2. FRENCH. (Same as in German.)
3. GREEK. The translation at sight of easy passages of Xenophon (suited to the proficiency of those who have read the first four books of the *Anabasis*.)

The translation at sight of average passages from the *Iliad*, the candidate being supplied with a vocabulary of the less usual words.

Prose Composition. Sentences adapted to those who have studied White's or Leighton's *Greek Lessons*.

4. PHYSICS, general elementary course.
5. CHEMISTRY.
6. ANCIENT HISTORY.
7. BIOLOGY.
8. CIVICS.
9. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
10. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
11. ADVANCED MATHEMATICS.

Regent's certificates of the State of New York will be accepted for any work covered by them.

Applicants not presenting certificates should offer themselves for examination as follows: —

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1906.

10.45-11.45.— Cæsar or equivalent.

12-1 P.M.— Cicero.

2-3.30.— Algebra.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1906.

9-10 A.M.— English-Latin Translation.

10.15-11.15.— German.

11.30-1 P.M.— Homer.

1.30-3.— Geometry.

3.15-4.15.— French.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

9-10 A.M.— Latin at sight.

10.15-12.15 P.M.— Composition and Rhetoric.

1-2.— Vergil.

2.15-3.15.—Greek History.

3.30-4.30.— Roman History.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

A special student is a student who is taking one or more particular courses of work, without being a candidate for a degree, or one who is deficient on preliminary preparation, or one who has not passed the full number of examinations required for admission to the class to which he seeks admission.

A limited number of persons wishing a knowledge of the law for any special purpose, or for widening their range of scholarship, but not intending to apply for a degree or to practise law as a profession, may be admitted as special students at any time without examination. With the consent of the Dean they may elect such courses, not to exceed three, as they deem expedient. Such students shall be designated as special students in particular courses, though enrolled in the Catalogue simply as special students. For the fees in particular courses see *infra*.

No one, except special students in particular courses and college graduates who have not had Latin, will hereafter be admitted, even on condition, without having completed four books of Cæsar or the equivalent, and without satisfactory preparation in English.

Any student whose work during his first year gives evidence of his inability to use the English language with accuracy will be conditioned in that branch of study and required to pass an examination therein before entering upon the instruction of the following year. The requirements in English should be particularly noticed by all applicants, as well by those holding degrees as by others.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Any person who has been in full attendance at another regular law school of good standing, if otherwise entitled to admission as a regular student, will be admitted upon passing the regular examinations on the work of the preceding class or classes; or such person, upon producing a certificate from the chief officer of such other law school, stating that he passed creditably the annual examinations of

that school, may be admitted as a special student, and may take the examinations on both the first and second year's work at the end of his first year of residence.

DATE AND METHOD OF APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.

It is of great importance to the student to register and receive his ticket to the lectures *on or before the first day of the first semester*. In order to do this he should obtain the "form of application" in time to procure all required testimonials and other information, and to enter the same, before presenting himself for final enrolment.

For blank forms of application for admission to the School, or for more detailed information respecting it, address the Dean of the Law School, Rich Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Faculty of the Law School is committed to the position that the function of an American school of law is not fulfilled by merely fitting students to pass bar examinations. That, of course, is the characteristic function of such a school, but not its only function or its only important one. A sound training in the law may well lead, and experience shows that it does in fact lead, to other vocations than the practice of the law. Students from this and other law schools go out every year in considerable numbers, in proportion to the total number of graduates, to public life and to posts of trust and administration. They go to the Legislature, and into places of responsibility for which their training fits them; graduates of law schools are likely at any time to be called into the public service, at home or abroad, in connection with foreign affairs or with the administration of order in the dependencies of the United States.

The Administrative Board accordingly took the ground in the year 1902 that the Law School should fit its graduates, as far as possible, for all duties and stations in life to which a legal education naturally leads. The Board looks upon such work as the discharge of a duty both to the country and to every aspiring student.

The Law School, then, is engaged in the work of broadening the field of legal education, the main feature of which consists in offering to its candidates for graduation *courses of work in fields related to and bearing directly upon the law*, fields from which the law itself

is derived. Thus is joined together what should not be separated, the law and actual life; the practical side of legal education is enforced, and the whole subject put upon a scientific basis. The work of the Law School, in a word, is focussed upon the idea of a Scientific School of legal education. It is the belief of the Faculty that the law is the resultant of the conflict of great social forces in economic movement in the State, and that an adequate knowledge of such movements is essential to the equipment of students of law for their work in the world.

The work of the Law School, accordingly, is carried on in two closely connected sections, to wit: —

1. *The Law.*
2. *Related Subjects.*

SECTION I deals with

- (a) *Substantive Law.*
- (b) *Procedure.*

Substantive Law deals with

Primary rights and duties in the law as we have it. This will include a study of the legal fetters and limitations to reasonable pursuits, such fetters being a result of spent social forces, of definitions of law unsuited to the present day, of treating law as an abstract subject which for all time is to square with “settled doctrine,” of mediæval conceptions, of rules of procedure, of written constitutions, etc.

Procedure deals with

Secondary rights and duties, or the methods and machinery of administering justice, the work being reinforced, within the Law School, by

- (a) *The University Court.*
- (b) *The Lawyer’s Office.*

The University Court is intended to familiarize the student, as far as that is possible in the training of a law school, with the actual workings of our judicial tribunals.

The Lawyer’s Office is intended to familiarize the student, as far as possible, with actual business in the office of a lawyer in general practice. Accordingly, in this office questions arising in actual practice of law will be submitted to the student for examination and

advice, to be followed, it may be, by suit or defence in the University Court. The drafting of contracts, deeds of conveyance, leases, wills, statutes, etc., will also be part of the student's work.

SECTION 2 deals with

(a) *The Sources of the Law.*

The business sources of the law will be a special feature of the work. These will include Transportation, Interstate Commerce, Currency and Banking, Insurance, etc., the business side of such subjects being studied in relation to their legal side. Other sources, of whatever nature, and the influence of the personal views of judges in regard to ethics, political economy, public opinion, politics, etc., will also receive attention.

(b) *Domestic Government.*

(c) *Foreign Relations.*

This will include International Law, The Relation of Colonies and Dependencies to the Home Government, and Spanish-American Affairs.

(d) *Some Consideration of Foreign Systems of Law.*

This will include more or less of Spanish Law, applicable to our dependencies, together with the underlying Roman law.

The object of Section 2 is the broadening of the mind, by giving the student a wide outlook upon affairs lying in close relation to the administration of justice under the law. It is a *coördinated part of the work of the Law School*; the courses *infra* leading to the several degrees in law, including honors.

The Law School accordingly offers two Groups, to be called "Courses," of instruction, each leading to the Bachelor's and Master's degrees in law, and to honors, and each including the purpose of Section 2, as just stated; Course I. being the ordinary course for students intending to enter upon the practice of law; Course II. being for those who are looking forward to public life or posts of trust, administration or the like. The courses thus having a specific purpose, in accordance with the general theory of legal education in this School, the work in these courses is required, election being restricted to the particular Course to be taken and to study for honors. Election must be made on or before the opening of the student's second year.

With such idea in view, the following, subject to change, are the courses leading respectively to the degrees of LL.B. and J.B., LL.M. and J.M., and to honors.

For the Year 1906-1907.

COURSE I.

COURSE II.

FIRST SEMESTER.

FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

(Alike in Courses I. and II.)

Contracts, three hours a week.

Torts, three hours a week.

Criminal Law, two hours a week.

Agency, three hours a week.

SECOND-YEAR CLASS.

(Alike in Courses I. and II.)

Bills and Notes, two hours a week.

Equity, three hours a week.

Property, four hours a week.

THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

Corporations, three hours a week.

Evidence, two hours a week.

Procedure, two hours a week.

Wills and Administration, three hours
a week.

Corporations, three hours a week.

Insurance, one hour a week.

Conflict of Laws, three hours a week.

Extraordinary Remedies, one hour
a week.

International Law, three hours a week.

COURSE I.

COURSE II.

SECOND SEMESTER.

FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

(Alike in Courses I. and II.)

Contracts, three hours a week.

Torts, three hours a week.

Criminal Law, two hours a week.

Sales, four hours a week.

SECOND-YEAR CLASS.

Bills and Notes, two hours a week.

Equity, four hours a week.

Property, four hours a week.

Partnership, two hours a week.

Bills and Notes, two hours a week.

Domestic Relations, two hours a week
for ten weeks.

Insurance, one hour a week.

Property, four hours a week.

Partnership, two hours a week.

THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

Corporations, three hours a week.
 Evidence, two hours a week.
 Procedure, two hours a week.
 Equity Pleading, two hours a week
 for ten weeks.

Corporations, three hours a week.
 Insurance, one hour a week.
 Jurisprudence, four hours a week for
 five weeks.

HONORS.

COURSE I.

Cum laude.

Carriers (*Law and Business of*).
 Statutes of Employment, Fraudulent
 Conveyances, and Limitations.
 Constitutional Law.
 Jurisprudence.

Magna or Summa.

Insurance (*Law and Business of*).

COURSE II.

Cum laude.

Landlord and Tenants.
 Statute of Employment.
 Liens.
 Mortgages.
 Constitutional Law.
 Jurisprudence.

Magna or Summa.

Insurance (*Law and Business of*).

To entitle a student to enter work for honors he must have attained an average of 75 per cent in all subjects of the first year and have received a satisfactory mark in each subject.

MASTER'S DEGREE.

COURSE I.

Domestic Relations.
 Shipping and Admiralty.
 Bankruptcy.
 Conflict of Laws.

Cum laude.

Monopoly and Jurisdiction.
 Extraordinary Remedies.

COURSE II.

International Law.
 Spanish Law in American Depend-
 encies.
 Conflict of Laws.

Cum laude.

Monopoly and Jurisdiction.
 Extraordinary Remedies.

To entitle a student to enter work for the Master's degree he must have attained an average of 85 per cent in all subjects of the first and second years and have received a satisfactory mark in each subject.

In the foregoing courses a plan long maturing is now worked out, of putting the Law School on the footing of a Scientific School of Law.

The centre and objective of the courses is the Master's degree, the question set for solution having been how to reach the end in

the most effective way. The arrangement of work adopted is based on two fundamental ideas: first, that the object of education is to train the mind to the highest point of efficiency, and secondly, that intensive, generalizing work is necessary to that end.

Intensive education, therefore, teaching generalization, is substituted for elective or extensive education, so far as that has thus far prevailed in this Law School. Elective education leaves the best faculties of the mind unused, or but partly used, and so leaves them to waste and decay; at its best it turns out the specialist, whereas the great demand of the world is for men who can generalize.* The man who can do that well, in other words the administrator, the president of a great corporation for example, is the most valuable man to be found in business life, and commands accordingly the highest place and emolument to be had.† Blackstone and Kent, respectively, illustrate the contrasting systems. As a lesson in *training*, Blackstone's book, though we repudiate his major premise (his definition of law), is a better book than Kent's. Blackstone is an administrator — his book is a generalization; Kent is a specialist — his book deals with selected topics.

The idea of such intensive education is worked out as follows:—

The courses of instruction begin with an outer line of general, fundamental subjects, and then proceed, by gradual elimination of the immaterial,‡ to narrow and intensify the way to the Bachelor degrees. A new beginning is now made from a point somewhat higher — 5 per cent higher — than the requirement for those degrees; whence the work proceeds, in the same way, through more difficult subjects to honors. A third beginning is made from the attainment of the *cum laude* rank of the same degrees; whence again the work goes forward, with increasing intensity, through the most difficult of all the subjects to the centre of the system, the Master degrees. Here the work reaches the final, centralized legal energy of the people in the Sovereignty of the Federal Government; hence the Master's degree and the end of the course. (The requirements for the Doctor degrees stand on a footing of their own. See *infra*.)

All the work of the Law School, accordingly, which leads to recognition by the University, is required work.

*See Centralization and the Law, Lecture 1, pp. 41-45.

†Ib. pp. 41, 134.

‡Ib. p. 41.

The method of instruction proceeds similarly: it begins with general and constant class-work, and gradually proceeds to more and more intense work by the student, with decrease, as the work advances, of teaching in the sense of imparting information, and the substitution for it of criticism of the student's work, the mind thus being stimulated more and more to activities of its own, to develop and quicken power to deal independently with legal questions. The result at the same time will be the sifting of the student body until only those who are specially marked for distinction are left for the higher work, the student thus having throughout his work a double object-lesson in administration.

The instruction of the School takes the remedy hand in hand with the substantive law.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

College graduates of mature years and well-disciplined minds are often able and are permitted to take the course in two years. This is especially true of graduates of colleges where instruction in legal subjects is given as part of the college course.

INSTRUCTION IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Students whose college course in other institutions has been interrupted and left unfinished have in the College of Liberal Arts of this University suitable opportunities for making up their deficiencies while carrying forward their professional studies in the Law School.

METHODS OF WORK.

The work of the Law School consists in the study of cases, discussion, lectures, seminary studies, criticism of work, keeping of note-books, reviews, exercises in drafting various legal papers, practice in the University Court, etc. Recitation is carried on throughout the student's course both in required and elective work. The recitations constantly take the form of discussion and criticism.

It is one of the purposes of the instruction in the Law School to prepare the student to practise law anywhere in the United States, or beyond, where the English system of law prevails.

The student is expected to attend every general exercise before the class of which he is a member, and to be prepared to take part therein. The attendance is recorded daily, and is taken into consideration in examinations and in recommending students for a degree. No certificate of membership will be given unless the applicant has attended the required exercises of the School with substantial regularity.

THE STUDY OF CASES.

The faithful study of the cases given out in the work of the School is a required part of the student's work. Study of the cases is a study of the law in the concrete — in the way in which most of the law, and the whole of the common law, has been worked out. This is laboratory work; more could not be said. The lectures and recitations are intended to aid the student in studying the cases with profit. Students will find it useful to study cases together, and to state and discuss them somewhat formally in law clubs. A copy of most collections of cases will be found in the Library.

NOTE-BOOKS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Students are expected to take notes in person of all lectures, in books adapted to that purpose. The note-books on each of the required subjects must be handed in for examination when called for.

As a general rule no notes will be considered satisfactory unless taken by the student himself while personally present in the lecture or recitation room.

A few copies of the leading text-books are kept in the library for general use; but students will find it desirable to have copies of their own for daily use.

PRACTICE.

COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Every candidate for a degree in Course I. must take part in at least two cases in the Court of the University during his third year, once as counsel and once as associate justice.

For the purpose of familiarizing the students with the practice of the law, a court is established, called the "Court of the University," where suits are formally undertaken, writs sued out, pleadings drawn, and causes conducted through all their stages to a final hearing and decision, being carried up by exceptions, appeal, report, writ of error, or other suitable procedure.

The court has a large and convenient court-room, a clerk, seal, docket, reporter, and other needful accessories. The Court of the University, held every week, is presided over by some member of the Faculty, or by some member of the bar not otherwise connected with the School.

Actions are tried at *nisi prius* in the trial branch of the court. Questions of law arising in these trials are carried to the law branch of the court, and there argued by counsel, upon briefs, before the Justices of that branch, who deliberate upon the law of the case, and declare their decision thereon by written opinions. Two members of the School sit as Associate Justices in each case brought before the law branch of the court, each of whom prepares a written opinion upon the case heard by him, which is read by him in open court.

THE LAWYER'S OFFICE (See *supra*).

LAW CLUBS.

There are several law clubs among the students, in which legal questions are argued and discussed, and rooms in the school building are allotted for their use. The Court of the University is a court of appeal for the courts of any of the law clubs.

COURTS: MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL.

The proximity of the Law School to the general courts of justice affords students unusual facilities for observing the organization and working of courts, the actual progress of cases, the arguments of counsel, the ruling of judges, etc.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts is sitting almost continuously during the school year, holding sessions both at law and in equity. During the same period there are several extended sessions of the full bench for the argument and decision of questions of law. The Superior Court, which tries a majority of causes in the first instance, has several sessions constantly sitting. The Municipal Court of Boston is also in daily session. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States are held in the Federal Building, only a few minutes' walk from the School.

At the State House the State Legislature is usually in session from January until June. Here are afforded opportunities for observing the whole process by which the statute law of Massachusetts is made.

THESES.

Every candidate for a degree must present, on or before March 1, a thesis on some legal topic, selected by himself with the approbation of the Committee on Theses, of not less than three thousand or more than thirty-five hundred words, exclusive of citations, to be written on paper of suitable size for binding, which may be had at the Secretary's office.

These theses are bound and placed in the Law Library, and the most satisfactory thesis is printed and distributed by the School.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS.

The following collections are accessible to all members of the School: (1) *The Law Library of the University*. This is situated in the same building with the School, and consists of some eleven thousand volumes, and is gradually growing. It includes substantially all the State reports, the reports of all decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States and other Federal courts, and nearly all the English reports—in many cases, several copies of the same. It contains also copies of the most approved text-books, and a collection, substantially complete, of the various books of cases.

The library is open every school day from 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 5 P.M.; but no book can be taken from the library without special permission of the Dean. The essays, treatises, and legal works of the graduates of this School, now a considerable number, are kept in a separate alcove, specially designated for that purpose.

(2) *The Public Library of the City of Boston*. This is one of the largest libraries in the world. It contains about one million volumes. It is particularly rich in State papers, its collection of United States documents being in some respects more complete than any in the possession of the government itself.

By special permission of the Trustees, students of the Law School of Boston University are entitled to use and draw books, although residing out of the city. In order to enjoy this privilege, students not residing in Boston must *first* obtain from the Secretary a certificate of membership in the School.

The Reading-Room of the Public Library, in its central building, as also that in the West End Branch, both conveniently near, are open without charge. All the leading professional, scientific, and literary periodicals of America and Europe are taken.

For the purpose of special historical research several other im-

portant libraries can be utilized by the student when properly introduced.

DEGREES.

Four degrees are conferred in ordinary course: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Bachelor of Law (J.B.), Master of Laws (LL.M.), and Master of Law (J.M.).

To the first, *Legum Baccalaureus*, any student completing either Course I. or Course II. to the satisfaction of the Administrative Board is eligible; to the second, *Juris Baccalaureus*, those only are eligible who at the date of their candidacy have not only satisfactorily completed either of said courses, but also are Bachelors of Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Letters of some college or university of acceptable standards; to the third, *Juris Magister*, those only are promoted who, besides fulfilling all requirements for the degree of J.B., have also completed with credit all courses offered for the same; to the fourth, *Legum Magister*, similarly of those who have taken the degree of LL.B.

The degree of *Juris Baccalaureus* is understood to include the ordinary Bachelor's degree, and the holder thereof is entitled to use the same either in the form of J.B. or in that of LL.B. On the other hand, the holder of the LL.B. is not entitled to use the degree of J.B., this being reserved for graduates of colleges.

In case the candidate for any one of the degrees attains honor rank, the fact will be noted in his diploma.

DEGREE OF J.D. OR LL.D.

This degree will be conferred on the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must be selected by the Administrative Board, the selection to be made at least one year before the candidate can be recommended for the degree. 2. The candidate must, before being selected, have received his first degree in law and his second degree in law or in arts or the like. Equivalents may be accepted for this condition. 3. The candidate must have pursued advanced work, approved by the Administrative Board at the beginning of his candidacy, for at least two years, and have satisfied the Board by examination, or by thesis of original work, that he has made high attainment in his studies.

PROMOTION TO DEGREES.

Candidates for graduation must make application to the Dean on or before the fifteenth day of January, or when required to do so, and on blanks furnished for that purpose.

In order to be graduated, the student must have attained twenty-one years of age and have pursued the study of the law three full years, two of which, at least, must have been in this School, except in the case of properly qualified students who have attended other regular law schools. Study in a law office, or privately, will not, in point of time, be considered equivalent to study in this School.

College graduates and members of the bar may complete the work of the School in two years, and receive their degree accordingly, provided that they attain ten per cent above the mark required for graduation in ordinary cases, and comply with all other requirements.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, or for the degree of Bachelor of Law, must attain an average of not less than 70 per cent in the required studies, and pass a satisfactory examination in each required study.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws, or for the degree of Master of Law, must attain the same standing in the work additionally prescribed for them. Four years' study is necessary for the degree of Master of Laws, and at least three years' study for the degree of Master of Law.

PROMOTION WITH HONORS.

The requirements for honors are as follows:

For the degree *Cum Laude*, an average of not less than 85 per cent in the honor and all other subjects, and a satisfactory mark in each subject.

For the degree of *Magna Cum Laude*, an average of not less than 90 per cent in the honor and all other subjects, and a satisfactory mark in each subject.

For the degree of *Summa Cum Laude*, an average of not less than 95 per cent in the honor and all other subjects, and a satisfactory mark in each subject.

EXAMINATIONS.

Except in cases otherwise announced upon the bulletin-board, examinations will be held at the close of each semester upon all the work of the semester.

First-year students failing to pass satisfactory examinations in three required courses must repeat the entire work of the year, and will not be permitted to take other work.

Second-year students failing in two required courses running

through the year must repeat the entire work of the second year, and will not be permitted to take other work.

No student will be admitted to the third-year class, who, at the time of applying for admission thereto, shall not have passed satisfactory examinations in *all* the required subjects of the first year, and removed all entrance conditions.

Any student who during two successive years shall fail to pass a sufficient number of examinations to enable him to proceed to a higher class may be dropped from the rolls of the School.

As to special students see *supra*.

Examinations in the studies of the first and second years are held early in the first semester, for candidates for advanced standing.

Each examination paper usually contains at least ten questions.

No person not a member of another law school of good standing will be examined unless he is a member of the School at the time, and has been in regular attendance in the work upon which he wishes to be examined; and except by special permission no member of the School can be examined in the studies of any class for which he has not paid or is not then paying the tuition fee.

In all studies S indicates 100 to 95% inclusive

"	"	"	M	"	94	"	90%	"
"	"	"	L	"	89	"	85%	"
"	"	"	C	"	84	"	80%	"
"	"	"	D	"	79	"	70%	"
"	"	"	E	less than 70, but not necessarily unsatisfactory.				
"	"	"	F	"	"	60,	and necessarily unsatisfactory.	

The pass mark is 70. A single E may not prevent the success of an applicant whose standing is good in other respects.

EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND LATIN.

Candidates for a degree who are not college graduates or have not a satisfactory certificate must in their first year pass an examination in English. Two examinations in that subject will be held, one on the first Saturday in December, the other on the first Saturday in May. The examination in December will be open to persons deficient in such work. The examination in May will be open to persons deficient in such work who have not taken or have failed in the December examination.

Two examinations will be held in Latin for those who have been conditioned in that subject, one in December, the other in May. Stu-

dents intending to take these examinations must notify the Secretary at least two weeks before the examination.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

A limited number of free scholarships have been established for second or third year students, to be awarded by the Administrative Board to such applicants as shall appear to be deserving and needy, and have been members of the School at least one full year. Applications must be filed by the first day of June.

SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS TO COLLEGE GRADUATES.

In recognition of the fact that many college graduates have been able to secure their collegiate training only at considerable expense and by their own diligent and long-continued efforts, the Trustees of Boston University have established one hundred limited and special scholarships for college graduates. The maximum value of these scholarships, in the case of students paying the yearly tuition of \$150, is \$50 annually. They will be awarded to college graduates, in need of aid, in their first or any subsequent year of attendance at the Law School. Awards will in part be based in the first instance upon the scholarship and standing of the applicant in his own college.

Written application for college scholarships must be filed by the first day of October.

LAW FELLOWSHIP.

For the encouragement of advanced work in the Law School, the Trustees of the University have established, under the general direction of the Administrative Board, a Law Fellowship, of the maximum annual value of five hundred dollars (\$500), on the following terms:—

1. The fellowship may be awarded or not at any time, at the pleasure of the Board.
2. An award of the fellowship shall be for the term of one year, renewable, at the pleasure of the Board, for a second and then for a third year to the same person, but no longer.
3. The award may be discontinued by the Board at any time for cause.

4. The award shall be made only to a graduate of the Law School selected by the Board.
5. Character, scholarship, and ability shall be the basis of an award.
6. The person selected must, directly after the award, pursue work for the period of the award, unless prevented by sickness or other necessity satisfactorily shown to the Board. But the Board may grant excuses, on reasonable grounds, from the operation of this requirement.
7. The work of the holder of the award shall be carried on under the direction of the Board.
8. The holder of this fellowship shall be considered a member of the teaching-staff of the Law School.
9. The holder of the fellowship shall be called "Fellow of the Boston University Law School."

TUITION FEES FOR CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

The charges for tuition are as follows:—

For each year of membership in the School in one class\$150

There are no "extra" charges either for matriculation or for graduation.

Students entitled to take, and taking, the whole course of study in two years shall pay for the privilege \$50 *extra*, half of that sum each year in advance.

Unsuccessful candidates afterwards applying for a degree must attend all courses in which they are deficient, and pay \$25 for each course thus attended. Such applicants must take the work within two years after their first application for the degree.

Persons who are members of the bar in their own State at the time of entering this School are admitted to any or all of its courses of instruction upon payment of a fee of \$100 annually. The same privilege is extended to graduates of other law schools.

One half the annual tuition fee must be paid before attendance upon instruction. The remaining half must be paid on or before the first Saturday of the next semester.

In exceptional cases a bond may be given, signed by two responsible sureties, to pay tuition fees before or at the end of each half-year. In every such case a note signed by the student, payable at the end of each half-year, must be given.

All checks should be drawn payable to the order of the Treasurer of Boston University.

Any student who withdraws during the school year must give written notice at the time to the Dean or the Secretary; otherwise he will be charged the tuition fee for the entire year.

TUITION FEES FOR SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Admiralty	\$15	Jurisprudence	\$20
Agency	40	Landlord and Tenant	20
Carriers	25	Massachusetts Practice	20
Bankruptcy	20	Mining Law	10
Bills and Notes	50	Monopoly and Jurisdiction	25
Conflict of Laws	35	Mortgages and Liens	15
Constitutional Law	20	Partnership	30
Contracts	60	Procedure	40
Corporations	60	Property	60
Criminal Law	50	Railroads	10
Domestic Relations	20	Sales	40
Equity	60	Spanish Law in American De-	
Evidence	50	pendencies	20
Extraordinary Remedies	15	Torts	60
Insurance	30	Trademarks	10
International Law	30	Wills and Administration	40

EXPENSES AND SELF-HELP.

The expenses of a student for board, room, washing, etc., need not exceed \$200 to \$300 per scholastic year. Good board is furnished to clubs at \$3.50 per week, and rooms for two persons may be had for \$3 a week and upwards.

The necessary books required by each student will cost from \$15 to \$25 a year; they will be useful in professional practice.

Many young men obtain situations as teachers in the evening schools, or are able otherwise to do something toward their own support.

Students can board in the towns in the vicinity of Boston and attend the lectures with convenience. To such some of the railroads offer reduced rates, upon the certificate of the Secretary as to membership.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners holds its examinations in Boston in January and in July of each year. In these, as in the examinations of similar boards in other States, the graduates of

this School have made an honorable record. To undergraduates desiring to apply no testimonials can be given. The Rules of the Board conclude with these words: "Regular students of a law school should not apply for admission to the bar while still in attendance at the School and before completing the course there prescribed."

CLASSIFICATION.

Each of the regular classes includes two divisions, the first consisting of the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law, the second of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Each division is free to elect its own president, secretary, and other officers, and the officers duly elected by the two divisions of any class will be recognized as the chosen representatives of the class. Joint meetings of the divisions for the consideration of matters of common interest may be held under alternating chairmanship, whenever jointly called by a majority of the officers of each division. The same provision applies to the special students in case they care to organize as such.

The divisions take their instruction together in the classroom so far as their work is in common.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The school year consists of two semesters, whose dates of beginning and ending are shown in the following Calendar:—

1906.

September 24, Monday	Registration-day for New Students.
September 25, Tuesday	Registration-day for Applicants for Advanced Standing.
September 26, Wednesday	Registration-day for Other Students.
September 27, Thursday	Lectures begin.
November 29, Thursday	Thanksgiving Day, holiday.
December 22, Saturday	Christmas Recess begins.

1907.

January 7, Monday, 9.15 A.M.	Christmas Recess ends.
January 26, Saturday.....	First Semester ends.
January 29, Tuesday	Second Semester begins.
March 30, Saturday	Spring Recess begins.
April 8, Monday, 9.15 A.M.....	Spring Recess ends.
June 5, Wednesday	Commencement-day.

Washington's Birthday, Patriots' Day, and Memorial Day are holidays.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Metropolitan advantages of every kind. 144 Instructors, 1,350 Students from 99 Universities, 18 foreign countries, and from 37 American States and Territories. **WILLIAM E. HUNTINGTON**, President.

Boston University School of Theology

For College Graduates **free** rooms and **free** tuition in the heart of Boston. Nearly two hundred students. Fifty-eighth year opens September 19. Address **ASSISTANT DEAN C. W. RISHELL**, 12 Somerset St.

Boston University School of Law

For College Graduates one hundred Scholarships of \$50 each. **Located close to the Courts.** More than three hundred students last year. Opens September 27. Address **DEAN M. M. BIGELOW**, Isaac Rich Hall, Ashburton Place.

Boston University School of Medicine

College Graduates are favored in the entrance examination. Exceptional clinical and laboratory facilities. Opens October 4. Address **DEAN J. P. SUTHERLAND**, 295 Commonwealth Ave.

Boston University School of Liberal Arts

Five hundred students in attendance. Elective courses in great variety. Admission from certificating schools without examination. All the collegiate degrees. Opens September 20. Address **DEAN W. M. WARREN**, 12 Somerset St.

Boston University Graduate Department

Philosophical and literary courses, leading to the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. **For College Graduates only.** Opens September 20. Address **DEAN B. P. BOWNE**, 12 Somerset St.



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